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SOURCE Zartouk. (Information requested.)

## MEDICAL SCIENCE IN SOVIET ARMENIA

There are six medical research foundations in Soviet Armenia engaged in the following activities: malaria and tropical diseases, other epidemic diseases, midwifery and obstetrics, physical therapy, orthopedic surgery (6,000 cases at present), and malignant tumors.

The Medical Science Council, whose chairman is the famous scientist, Professor Ardashes Melik Atavin, is encouraging the activities of these institutes.

A total of 114 units and groups are concentrating on malarial research since malaria has taken a heavy toll among the Mount Ararat inhabitants. Malarial districts are supplied with 2 tons of atabrin per year, which replaces quinine and is four times more effective.

In 1913, one-third of Armenia's population was infected with malaria. By 1941, this rate had decreased to 20 percent. In 1946, it was lower than 15 percent.

There are two sanatoriums for pulmonary diseases and arthritis. One contains 240 beds, while the other has 256.

Malarial cases are sent to the Vet1, Ghagun, Oktober [40 07 N 44 00 E], and the Pampag areas.

To control the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes, 120 tons of mazut are used annually to cover marshlands. In 1948, the Gambusia, a species of Italian fish, was imported and planted in over 40,000 hectares of marshlands in the Mount Ararat area, since it devours about 15 grams of mosquitoes daily. The results have been very successful.

The Health Administration has two planes for spraying paris green over the swamps. About 2 tons of this were used annually until Armenian scientists discovered a more potent powder.

The use of mosquito repellents must be continued. The government dispenses 20,000 units of this preparation every year.

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